



1



Question Bank + Exams

1st year Prep

Mrs / Eman Mesalam



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**Put (V) or (X)**

- 1- File is a set of data stored on storage units with different types and extensions. ()
- 2- Folder is a set of data stored on storage units with different types and extensions. ()
- 3- The file's name consists of two parts(name and extension). ()
- 4- The file's name often consists of 4 letters. ()
- 5- You can identify the file from the icon or extension. ()
- 6- Each file has a shape due to the application used to create it. ()
- 7- Deleting or abusing files leads to an error on the operating system()
- 8- The file's name consists of two parts(first and second)names. ()
- 9- When saving a file for the first time "Save" is equal to "Save As".()
- 10- "Save As" is used to save the file with a different extension. ()
- 11- We use "Save" to save changes on the file with the same name and same place. ()
- 12- We use "Save As" to save the file with a new name and a new place. ()
- 13- We use "Save " to save the file with a new name and a new place. ()
- 14- Operating system offers a search engine to help you find files on the computer. ()
- 15- It is difficult to find files on your computer. ()



16- To show the search bar of the operating system press "Ctrl+C"()

17- To show the search bar of the operating system press "Ctrl+F"()

18- You can search for a file using the full name of the file or a part of the name. ()

19- You can search for the file using the file name only. ()

20- To search for a file you must write the full name of the file ()

21- The file main name is separated with the extension by (.) ()

22- The file main name is separated with the extension by (+) ()

23- You can save the file to your computer using "Ctrl+S". ()

24- Folder is a place inside the storage unit and contain files or folders. ()

25- Creating a folder is an organized way to the storage units components. ()

26- Using folders helps you to reach the required files easily . ()

27- File can contain subfolders. ()

28- Folder can contain subfolders. ()

29- Folder should contain files only. ()

30- Folder can contain files and other. ()

31- Cutting a folder means repeating to get a recovery inside the storage unit. ()

32- Copying a folder means repeating to get a recovery inside the storage unit. ()



33- Cutting a folder means moving it to a new place on the same storage unit or another storage unit. ()

34- "Copy" means moving the folder from a place to other inside the storage unit. ()

35- When you move a file to the trash temporarily this means you can restore it. ()

36- On Fedora, to delete the file for ever you should choose "Delete From Trash". ()

37- On Fedora, to delete the file for ever you should choose "Restore From Trash". ()

38- To recover the folder from trash choose "Restore From Trash".()

39- Network helps users to reach the databases inside the company remotely. ()

40- Network means connecting two devices or more with each other to share resources. ()

41- You cannot share resources or hardware between devices inside the network . ()

42- You can share resources or hardware between devices inside the network . ()

43- From the advantages of is that you can share data and programs between network devices. ()

44- Networks are divided referring to area to local area networks and wide area networks. ()



45- Local area network is called "LAN" and it is narrow in area. ()

46- Wide area network is called "WAN" and it is narrow in area. ()

47- LAN is limited on area "inside a building or opposite buildings.()

48- WAN is used to connect devices in far distances. ()

49- LAN is used to connect networks between cities and countries. ()

50- LAN is used to connect networks between small institutions and universities. ()

51- WAN is used to connect networks between cities and countries.()

52- Connection ways on WAN differs from connection ways on LAN. ()

53- Internet is considered a type of WAN networks. ()

54- Sharing information means sharing digital data stored on your computer , storage units or digital books. ()

55- Sharing information ways are similar between windows and fedora. ()

56- Selecting "Everyone" on sharing information means that all users can share the folder. ()

57- When you give someone option "Read" this means this person can make changes on it. ()

58- When you give someone option "Read/Write" this means this may cause some problems on the shared content. ()

59- When you give someone option "Read" this means this person cannot make changes on it. ()



60- On Fedora, If you want to know the name of the device choose "Details" from "Setting" menu. ()

61- To know your device's name choose "Rename" from "Computer" menu. ()

62- To reach the friends' shared files on network choose the "Network" icon on windows. ()

63- To be able to share information on network you must be connected to the internet. ()

64- To share files on windows you don't have to put it on a folder. ()

65- To know your device's name choose "Properties" from "Computer" menu. ()

66- Wide Area Network uses a different way in connection of Local Area Network. ()

67- To share files on Fedora you have to put it on a folder called New folder. ()

68- To share files on Fedora you have to put it on a folder called Public. ()

69- Photoshop is a closed source photo editor. ()

70- Gimp is a closed source photo editor. ()

71- Gimp is an open-source photo editor. ()

72- Gimp interface is available in one shape only. ()

73- Gimp is available with a Multi-window mode for the first time. ()



74- Gimp is available with a single mode for the first time. ()

75- Windows menu allow you to change between interface gimp program's two forms. ()

76- Selection tools are used to draw on the picture. ()

77- "Ellipse select" tool helps to select an oval shape from the picture. ()

78- "Ellipse select" tool helps to select an irregular shape from the picture. ()

79- "Free Selection" tool helps to select an oval shape from the picture. ()

80- "Magic tool " helps to select a color space similar from the picture. ()

81- "Fuzzy tool " helps to select a color space similar from the picture. ()

82- "Fuzzy tool " helps to select a featured color space or a clear color. ()

83- To get more information or help your computer doesn't need to be connected to the internet. ()

84- To remove selection, choose "None" from "Window" menu. ()

85- To remove selection, choose "None" from "Select" menu. ()

86- To get more information or help about any tool on your computer press F5. ()

87- Microsoft Word is used to edit images and pictures. ()



88- To create a new image file, from "File" menu choose "New Folder". ()

89- To create a new image file, from "File" menu choose "New Image". ()

90- "Templates" are ready dimensions and image resolutions. ()

91- Image windows and tool box are of the Gimp interface components. ()

92- To save an image choose "Save" from "Edit" menu. ()

93- To save an image choose "Save" from "File" menu. ()

94- When you save an image with "Save" from "File" menu, gimp gives it XCF Extension. ()

95- XCF extension is useful when you need to open the image file and edit it. ()

96- Sb extension is useful when you need to open the image file and edit it. ()

97- When you save an image with "Save" from "File" menu, gimp gives it Doc Extension. ()

Choose the correct answer between brackets :

1-is a group of stored data on the storage units with different types and extensions.
 (File – Folder – Operating system)



2- All the activities performed on the computer are stored on

(Rom – Ram – CPU)

3- The ability of controlling and organizing files on folders is considered from

(Operating System advantages – Operating System disadvantages – nothing of the previous)

4-helps you to save your files temporarily.

(Control Unit –Rom – Storage Units)

5- The file name consists of two sections, the first section is the file name and the second section is

(Size – Extension – Place)

6- The extension always consists ofletters.

(two – three – five)

7-is considered a right file name.

(Hello.text – Hello*text – Hello+text)

8-files are created using drawings.

(System – Image – Operating system)

9-are created using audio or video editors.

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10-are special files for the operating system, programs and hardware.

(Text files – System files – Storage files)

11- files affects the operating system when it is deleted or have an error.

(Storage – Application –System)

12- When you "Save" is equal to "Save As".

(save for first time – edit file – choose a place to save)

13- When you want to save changes with the same name and place

(Save – Save as – Print)

14- When you want to save changes with a new name and place

(Save – Save as – Print)

15- To change the extension, we use

(Save – Save as – Print)

16- We can search for a file using

(File name – extension – both of them)

17- To save a file for the first-time pressfrom keyboard.

(Ctrl +S – Ctrl+F – Ctrl +X)

18- To search for a file pressfrom keyboard.

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19-can be a text file, image or GIF.

(Folder – File – Operating system)

20-has different extensions containing picture resolution transparency and size .

(Picture files – System files – Video files)

21- From file types

(System files – text files – all the previous)

22-has a special shape referring to the application used to create it.

(File – Folder – Operating system)

23-has different shapes according to the operating system and it's content .

(Folder – File – Storage files)

24-is a place on the storage unit containing files or other folders.

(Text files – Folder –CPU)

25- To rename the folder choose

(Trash – Rename –Save)

26- To copy a file on another folder choose

(Past – Cut - Copy)



27- To move a file from a place to another on the storage unit or another storage unit use

(Past – Cut - Copy)

28-means a file to have a backup on the same storage unit or another storage unit.

(Pasting a file – Cutting a file – Copying a file)

29- On Fedora , to delete a file choose

(Rename – Delete – Move to Trash)

30-means moving file to trash and you can restore it again.

(Final deleting – Terminal deleting – Nothing of the previous)

31- Pressto delete a (file – folder) from the trash.

(Restore from Trash – Delete from Trash – Trash)

32- Pressto restore a (file – folder) from the trash.

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33-means connecting two devices or more using a wired or wireless connection to share information.

(Operating system – Network – Folder)

34-is from benefits of network.

(Data centralization – Multimedia – organizing data and information)



35-is from network types according to area.
(Rom – Ram - LAN)

36- is from network types according to area.
(LAN – WAN – Both of them)

37-is a limited network inside the building or nearest buildings.
(LAN – WAN – Internet)

38-network is used to connect devices on away areas.
(LAN – WAN – Closed)

39-means sharing stored digital information like computer programs or media.
(LAN – WAN – Sharing information)

40- On Windows, to share information choose
(Network - Properties – Share with)

41- To let all users use the information choose
(Network - Properties – Everyone)

42-helps to share hardware like printers, scanners and storage units.
(Network – Share with- Add)

43-means giving permission for users to read the file only.
(Read/Write – Read – Share)



44-means giving permission for users to read and edit the file.

(Read/Write – Read – Share)

45- From Lan network's advantages is

(sharing printers – sharing files – both of them)

46-program is used create and modify pictures.

(Word – Gimp - Mac)

47- Gimp is a/anprogram.

(open source – closed source – all the previous)

48- When you open Gimp for the first time it appears on the mode

(Multi –Single – Double)

49-contains many tools like select tools, fore color and back colors tools.

(Layers box – Tool box – Images windows)

50-is used to select a part or more from the picture.

(Drawing Tools – Moving tools – Selection tools)

51- When you pressand showing "Help" you can know the main components of the opening screen.

(F1 - F2 - F5)

52-is considered a selecting tool.

(Move- Ellipse Select – Crop tool)



53- To select a rectangle part of the picture, select

(Lasso - Rectangle – Ellipse)

54- To select an oval part of the picture, select

(Lasso - Rectangle – Ellipse)

55- To select an irregular part of the picture, select

(Lasso - Magic – Ellipse)

56- To select a color space similar, select

(Lasso - Magic wand – Ellipse)

57-Is used to select a clear-colored area

(drawing tool – intelligent scissors – clone tool)

58- To remove selection, choose non from Menu.

(Edit – Windows – Select)

59- To remove selection, choose From Windows Menu.

(Move – Non – Delete)

60- To change between the two shapes of window mode (single-multi)
choosemenu.

(Edit – Windows – View)

61- To create a new image, choosefrom file menu.

(New Image – New Folder- New Page)



62-are ready dimensions and image resolution.

(Image Size – Templates -Fill with)

63- To determine the dimensions of the image, (Length-width) click.....

(Image Size – Template -Fill with)

64- To determine the resolution of the image on printing, click.....

(Image Size – Template -resolution)

65-is used to fill a new image.

(Image Size – Template -Fill with)

66- When you save the image on Gimp it takes theextension.

(Doc – Exl – XCF)

67- The.....extensions helps to create an image and edit it.

(Doc – Sb – XCF)

68- To save the picture clickfrom "File" menu.

(New – Save – XCF)



Model Exam (1)

Put (✓) or (X)

- 1- Operating system helps you to deal with folders "Copy – Cut". ()
- 2- "Copy " means moving the folder to another place on the storage unit. ()
- 3- "LAN" is used on schools and universities. ()
- 4- "Photo shop and Gimp" are open-source programs used to create and edit pictures. ()
- 5- On Gimp, When you save an image it takes the Doc extension. ()

Choose the correct answer between brackets :

- 1- Recycle bin is calledon Fedora.
(Move – Trash – Task)
- 2-can be a text, image or video.
(File – Folder – Operating system)
- 3- Data centralization is considered of network
(advantages – benefits – properties)
- 4- Gimp interface is available in shape/s.
(two – one – four)
- 5- occurs when we choose "New" from "File" menu.
(New file – Save file – Open file)



Model Exam (2)

Choose the correct answer between brackets :

1-is/ are file types.
 a-Picture files b- Text files c- All the previous

2-means having a recovery copy at the same storage unit or another storage unit.
 a-Cut b- Copy c- Delete

3- The file name consists of two parts, main name and
 a-place b- size c- extension

4- The extension usually consists ofletters.
 a-3 b- 4 c- 2

5-into recycle bin means that you can recover it again.
 a-Final deleting b- Random deleting c- Trash

6- Internet is one of thenetwork types.
 a-medium range b- limited range c- wide range

7-means all the users can share the folder.
 a-Read b- Everyone c- Share

8- Gimp is a/anprogram.
 a-free b- open source c- All the previous

9- When you open gimp for the first time it appears on themood.
 a-multi b- single c- nothing from the previous

10- You can use theextension to open a file and edit it.
 a-sb b- save as c- XCF



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Answers

Question Bank + Exams



1st year Prep

Mrs / Eman Mesalam



٢٠٢٣/٢٠٢٤

**Put (✓) or (X)**

- 1- File is a set of data stored on storage units with different types and extensions. (✓)
- 2- Folder is a set of data stored on storage units with different types and extensions. (X)
- 3- The file's name consists of two parts(name and extension). (✓)
- 4- The file's name often consists of 4 letters. (X)
- 5- You can identify the file from the icon or extension. (✓)
- 6- Each file has a shape due to the application used to create it. (✓)
- 7- Deleting or abusing files leads to an error on the operating system(✓)
- 8- The file's name consists of two parts(first and second)names. (X)
- 9- When saving a file for the first time "Save" is equal to "Save As" (✓)
- 10- "Save As" is used to save the file with a different extension. (✓)
- 11- We use "Save" to save changes on the file with the same name and same place. (✓)
- 12- We use "Save As" to save the file with a new name and a new place. (✓)
- 13- We use "Save " to save the file with a new name and a new place. (X)
- 14- Operating system offers a search engine to help you find files on the computer. (✓)
- 15- It is difficult to find files on your computer. (X)
- 16- To show the search bar of the operating system press "Ctrl+C(X)



17- To show the search bar of the operating system press "Ctrl+F(✓)

18- You can search for a file using the full name of the file or a part of the name. (✓)

19- You can search for the file using the file name only. (X)

20- To search for a file you must write the full name of the file (X)

21- The file main name is separated with the extension by (.) (✓)

22- The file main name is separated with the extension by (+) (X)

23- You can save the file to your computer using "Ctrl+S". (✓)

24- Folder is a place inside the storage unit and contain files or folders. (✓)

25- Creating a folder is an organized way to the storage units components. (✓)

26- Using folders helps you to reach the required files easily . (✓)

27- File can contain subfolders. (X)

28- Folder can contain subfolders. (✓)

29- Folder should contain files only. (X)

30- Folder can contain files and other. (✓)

31- Cutting a folder means repeating to get a recovery inside the storage unit. (X)

32- Copying a folder means repeating to get a recovery inside the storage unit. (✓)

33- Cutting a folder means moving it to a new place on the same storage unit or another storage unit. (✓)



34- "Copy" means moving the folder from a place to other inside the storage unit. (X)

35- When you move a file to the trash temporarily this means you can restore it. (√)

36- On Fedora, to delete the file for ever you should choose "Delete From Trash". (√)

37- On Fedora, to delete the file for ever you should choose "Restore From Trash". (X)

38- To recover the folder from trash choose "Restore From Trash" (√)

39- Network helps users to reach the databases inside the company remotely. (√)

40- Network means connecting two devices or more with each other to share resources. (√)

41- You cannot share resources or hardware between devices inside the network . (X)

42- You can share resources or hardware between devices inside the network . (√)

43- From the advantages of is that you can share data and programs between network devices. (√)

44- Networks are divided referring to area to local area networks and wide area networks. (√)

45- Local area network is called "LAN" and it is narrow in area. (√)



46- Wide area network is called "WAN" and it is narrow in area. (X)

47- LAN is limited on area "inside a building or opposite buildings(✓)

48- WAN is used to connect devices in far distances. (✓)

49- LAN is used to connect networks between cities and countries. (X)

50- LAN is used to connect networks between small institutions and universities. (✓)

51- WAN is used to connect networks between cities and countries.(✓)

52- Connection ways on WAN differs from connection ways on LAN. (✓)

53- Internet is considered a type of WAN networks. (✓)

54- Sharing information means sharing digital data stored on your computer , storage units or digital books. (✓)

55- Sharing information ways are similar between windows and fedora. (X)

56- Selecting "Everyone" on sharing information means that all users can share the folder. (✓)

57- When you give someone option "Read" this means this person can make changes on it. (X)

58- When you give someone option "Read/Write" this means this may cause some problems on the shared content. (✓)

59- When you give someone option "Read" this means this person cannot make changes on it. (✓)



60- On Fedora, If you want to know the name of the device choose "Details" from "Setting" menu. (✓)

61- To know your device's name choose "Rename" from "Computer" menu. (X)

62- To reach the friends' shared files on network choose the "Network" icon on windows. (✓)

63- To be able to share information on network you must be connected to the internet. (✓)

64- To share files on windows you don't have to put it on a folder(X)

65- To know your device's name choose "Properties" from "Computer" menu. (✓)

66- Wide Area Network uses a different way in connection of Local Area Network. (✓)

67- To share files on Fedora you have to put it on a folder called New folder. (X)

68- To share files on Fedora you have to put it on a folder called Public. (✓)

69- Photoshop is a closed source photo editor. (✓)

70- Gimp is a closed source photo editor. (X)

71- Gimp is an open-source photo editor. (✓)

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73- Gimp is available with a Multi-window mode for the first time(✓)



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88- To create a new image file, from "File" menu choose "New Folder". (X)

89- To create a new image file, from "File" menu choose "New Image". (✓)

90- "Templates" are ready dimensions and image resolutions. (✓)

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95- XCF extension is useful when you need to open the image file and edit it. (✓)

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2- All the activities performed on the computer are stored on

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3- The ability of controlling and organizing files on folders is considered from

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4-helps you to save your files temporarily.

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(Edit – Windows – View)

61- To create a new image, choosefrom file menu.

(New Image – New Folder- New Page)



62-are ready dimensions and image resolution.

(**Image Size – Templates -Fill with**)

63- To determine the dimensions of the image, (Length-width) click.....

(**Image Size – Template -Fill with**)

64- To determine the resolution of the image on printing, click.....

(**Image Size – Template -resolution**)

65-is used to fill a new image.

(**Image Size – Template -Fill with**)

66- When you save the image on Gimp it takes theextension.

(**Doc – Exl – XCF**)

67- The.....extensions helps to create an image and edit it.

(**Doc – Sb – XCF**)

68- To save the picture clickfrom "File" menu.

(**New – Save – XCF**)



Model Exam (1)

Put (✓) or (✗)		Choose the correct answer between brackets :	
1	✓	1	Trash
2	✗	2	File
3	✓	3	Advantages
4	✗	4	Two
5	✗	5	New File

Model Exam (2)

Choose the correct answer between brackets :			
1	All the previous	6	Wide area
2	Copy	7	Everyone
3	Extension	8	All the previous
4	Three	9	multi
5	Terminal delete	10	XCF